these masces of Turkish subjects were gradually with drawing their ever from Russian as their supporter, and what the ever from Russian government was that the Greek pepulation was slipping out of its hands, thear, hear, and that the Turkish government was getting gradually too strong to be easily overthrown, and there is the subject of the property of the propert

STATE OF FEELING IN ST. PETERSBURG—
THE POSITION OF AUSTRIA—OPERATIONS
IN THE BLACK SEA.

(From the London News, April 5.]
The Czar has another difficulty to deal with. His own subjects—as we learn from St. Petersburg—are manifesting a spirit of unmistakeable discontent in that city. They do not want the war! Why should they? They—the people—will have to pay the piper. Their blood and their money will be shed in the worst of all possible causes—the simple gratification of their despot's lust of domithe simple gratification of their despot's lust of dominion. The traders of St. Petersburg have lost their customers—the landlords of Russia have had their supplies cut off for want of their usual advances, made chiefly by English merchants on the raw produce of Russian estates. At the same moment those landlords are ordered to pay additional taxes, and the series to contribute additional recruits to the armies. What wonder that there should be discontent in St. Petersburg, and that the Autocratishould have found it needful to forbid the meeting in the streets of groups of more than two persons? The pear is ripening.

streets of groups of more than two persons? The pear is ripening.

Yesterday the Russian journal again tried the credulity of its readers, by once more foisting upon them a report furbished up for the purpose of instinuating that Russia is still willing to negotiate. The Emperor—"so runs the fable"—has sleciared that, if the allies can obtain from the Porte guarantees for the immunities of its Christian subjects, he will withdraw his troops from the Danubian provinces, on condition that the French and English fleets are at the same time withdrawn from the Black Sea. As a prelude to this piece of news, the Russian journal inflicted upon its readers a dolorous and desponding comment on the prospects of the war upon which we are now entering. What Russia or its emissaries can dream of gaining by this persistence in their falsehood about pacific and unambitious views after the errocked policy of the Russian government has been so thoroughly exposed—after its mask has been so roughly and effectually torn off, and when it already stands on "the perilous edge of battle"—is almost inexplicable, except upon the assumption that disuse of the faculty of speaking truth has superinduced an incapacity to amploy it.

One only conceivable object is there that the Cear can

"the perious edge of battle"—is almost inexplicable, except upon the assumption that disuss of the faculty of speaking truth has superinduced an incapacity to employ it.

One only conceivable object is there that the Casr can have in such affectation. His profession of moderation and desire for the maintenance of peace may be of use to Austria. The Emperor of Austria hinted that the passage of the Danube by the Russians might possibly induce him to adopt a more active policy of opposition to them. The Russians have crossed the Danube: what is understood to be the language of Austria now? Its government is said to have discovered that its implied threat in the event of the Russians crossing the Danube was nitered on the understanding that the movement was to be made, all other matters remaining in state que, and with a view to permanent acquisitions of Turkish territory. The occupation of the Dobrudscha, it is alleged, does not appear to have this latter object in view, and has taken place subsequently to the declaration of hostilities by Irance and England. This evasive answer has not yet been officially made by Austria, but an impression prevails widely that some such answer will be returned by that faithless government as soon as it may be called upon to declare explicitly its intentions now that the Danube has been croased by the Russians, and such an answer would be exactly in keeping with the hereditary policy of Austria. It is high time that France and England were peremptorily demanding an explanation of the course Austria intends to pursue. Clearly it has no intention to remain long inactive. There is, indeed, no faith to be placed in the rumors circuiated by some German journals, that the Austrians have thrown a bridge across the Danube, ones Belgrade, though the volunteer offer made some time ago by Austria have thrown a bridge across the Danube, ones Belgrade, though the volunteer offer made some time ago by Austria have thrown a bridge across the Danube on an England to the runtile of the provider o

course of Russis would little affect the balance of cower in the present strife, but Austica allowed chandesinely to favor and promote the views of Russis, while affective to blame that power, and to maintain a holden neutrality, may be much more mischievous. No time ought, therefore, to be in demanding from the America.

Meanwhile there can be no south that the true policy of France and Rugland is to act as if the main charge and burden of the war best devolved upon them, and instance of foings time in mere defense and the state of the position of the Russian troops on the Banub, Gdessa has been show that will be felt. By the recent change in the position of the Russian troops on the Banub, Gdessa has also what will be felt and the main point upon which the open fine the commend feed the state of the state of the commend feed the state of the state

Another cause which gives a still stronger and more pressing impulse to the policy of the German Cabinets is the decided advance of the Russian forces on the Lower Danube. It is now beyond all doubt that the mouths of that great European inver are completely held by the Russians; the St. George's mouth has been rendered impassable; the Salina mouth is barricaded by a chain, in addition to the bar of mud or, sand which the Russians have allowed to accumulate; and the occupation of the forts on the right bank is evidently intended to secure to Russia an absolute command of the river. The angle or delia of the Danube from Czernawoda to Galatz, and along the shore of Bessarabia to the sea, was defended on the river side by the forts of Hirson, Matachia, Isakitcha and Tultscha; and all these points seem to have been taken or invested by the Russians between the 23d and the 23th of March. They crossed the Danube in three or four divisions, at or opposite Brailow, Galatz, and Ismail, on bridges formed at these differents points upon rafts moored in the stream, the whole operation being under the orders of Prince Gortschakoff and General Schilder. At Matachin the Russians suffered some loss by the fire from the Turkish batteries; but the Turks are stated to have evacuated their entrenchments in the ensuing night. At Galatz, General Luders crossed in person, without opposition, at the head of thirteen battalions. General Outschakoff encountered a more vigorous resistance in his passage from Ismail to Tultscha, where the troops had to land under fre, and the Turkish intrenchments on the right bank were taken by assault, with considerable loss. Tultscha is not in a condition to offer a long resistance, for the fort which existed there till 1820 was destroyed by the Russians at the close of the last war, and the works which have been reconstructed are less favorably before this assauled the Dyke or Wall of Trajan, and may proceed, if successful there, to lay siege to Bilistria itself. The distance from the passage of the D

ATTITUDE OF THE CENTRAL POWERS, [From the Londen Chronicle, April 5.]

The report of the committee of the Prussian Chamber on the loan demanded by the government, strikingly illustrates the national sympathy with the cause of the Western Powers. The influence of the court and of the ministry has not been sufficient to obtain an approval of the neutral policy wirds Russia desires to enforce upon Germany. The members of the committee consider that there is imminent danger of war, and they profess their confidence that the government will continue to esoperate with England, France and Austria; but, before giving their sanction to the loan, they deemed it necessary to receive an assurance from the ministry that the force of the country would not, under any circumstances, be employed on the side of Russia. It unfortunately happens that, in many parts of the continent, the supposed interest of the ruling dynasty is diametrically opposed to that of the nation; but it seems impossible that the feelings and convictions of the German people should remain altogether powerless. The sympathy of certain courts with St. Petersburg is founded on the hope of obtaining, should occasion call for it, Russian aid against their own subjects; but it is a short-sighted policy to create disaffection by ostentatious dependence on a foreign and unpopular alliance.

The result of the long-continued negotiations between Berlin and Vienna will probably soon be known. In the meantime, it is not surprising that the most contradic

ATTITUDE OF THE CENTRAL POWERS.

logy "smoors are circulated as to the intentions of both grewments, and especially of Austria. There is reason to doubt, however, whether the attitude to be assumed with respect to Russis forms the principal subject of discussion between the two courts. It may be thought entire the two courts. It may be thought are the proposed of the proposed anticipating the remonstrances of the open and the proposed of the p

dwell upon. It is interesting to observe that these two countries as firmly believe that they were the victims elect of Russia as Prussia does. It would be desirable that the Moniteur should not make any more precise communications, for they would almost of necessity reduce the number of those who at present feel themselves aggrieved by Russia.

that the Moniteer should not make any more precise communications, for they would almost of necessity reduce the number of those who at present feel themselves aggrieved by Russia.

THE OCCUPATION OF THE DOBRUDSCHA BY THE RUSSIANS.

Among military men, as well as politicians, says a Paris letter, the passage of the Lower Danube by the Russians is generally regarded as a defensive movement, to maintain their line of operations, and provide against any casualties that may take place at the mouth of the Danube or in Bessarabia; and, though it is announced that the small forts of Isaktcha and Hirsova, and the town of Baba Dagh, have been occupied by the enemy, it is doubted here whether they will venture to continue their march to Trajan's Ditch, which extends from Rassova to Kostendje. It is quite clear that the centre of the Russian operations have been displaced by the establishment of the headquarters at Hirsova. The Russians are about half way from the point where Turks appear to have established their first real line of defence between the Danube and the Black Sea, with their left resting on Rassova, their right on Kostendje, and their centre at Karabournon. It is affirmed that that position, on which vestiges of the old Roman fortifications still exist, is well furnished with artillery, and otherwise defended. Our only information as yet, however, proceeds from Russian sources, and we have to wait for further intelligence in order to form a judgment of these new military operations. Private telegraphic despatches announce that, so far from Gmer Pacha being taken unwares by the movement, it had been foreseen, and no doubt provided for, as it is stated that twenty thousand men have marched from Shistria, and another body from Shumis, with the object of strengthening the position, which already had from twenty vive thousand to thirty thousand men to defend it.

The following is an account of this desolate district, which has suddenly risen into interest and importance—At Tehernavoda the Danube approaches within

sions, and that the citadel of Suli has been taken by the

The Ambassador of Greece, M. Schinos, had a private The Ambassador of Greece, M. Schinos, had a private audience of the king a few days ago, which lasted five hours. The ambassador has left for Vienna, and from that city will proceed to Berlin. The object of his journey is to demand from the German Powers to protest against "encroachments of the Western Powers on the independence of Greece and her king."

THE NEW PROPOSITION OF THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.

BERLIN MORNEY Avril 1 1854

BERLIN, Monday, April 1, 1854. Prince George of Mecklenburg Strelitz arrived here yesterday, the bearer of a letter from the Emperor of Rus sia to the King of Prussia, in answer to the mission of

General Lindheim. Its tenor is as follows;—When the Western Powers suc ceed in securing the emancipation of the Christians in Turkey by treaty, the Czar will be willing to evacuate the Principalities simultaneously with the evacuation of the Euxine by the combined fleets. Yesterday the fleet was at anchor off Kjoege.

Prince Charles of Prussia is appointed General-in-Chief of the artillery; and Prince Albert is named Admiral, at the earnest request of the Russian ambassador.

The government has authorized the transport to Russia of 1,600 cases of muskets, which had been seized at Bromberg.

It is considered probable that there will be on

sitting of the Conference of Vienna, at which the pleni-potentiaries of Austria and Prussia will come under a

formal engagement as to the course of those two Powers on the Eastern question.

According to other accounts from Berlin, the Czar's letter to the King of Prussia contains no tangible concession to Europe. It is chiefly a justification of Russia, and concludes with an intimation that the Western Powers may obtain for him from Turkey redress of the wrongs of which he complains if they wish him to make

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPIE, March 23, 1854.

The Sheik-ul-Islam has been deposed. The Sultan has appointed Farik Effendi his successor. Rifast Pacha has also been dismissed, and Aarif Pacha appointed in his stead as President of the Council.

Since the dismissal of the Sheik-ul-Islam the old Turkish party have been intriguing for the advancement of Russian interests.

Russian interests.
SARDINIA.
TORIN. 3

Tours, March 25, 1854.
A number of Piedmontese officers have applied to the Minister of War for authorization to enter the French service, in order to proceed to the East. The Minister of War is said to have given a negative reply to all these demands, because he probably thinks that Piedmont may have to take its part in the approaching war.

RUSSIA. St. Perersburg, March 17, 1854. A second levy of men for 1854 is looked for; it is expected to take place in August, and to se at the rate of one man upon every hundred of the population.

DENMARK.
COUNTAGEN, March 30, 1854.
The Panish government has issued a declaration conhorses, timber for construction of vessels, tar, copper-plates, sailcloth canvass, hemp, cordage, &c., but not coals; besides, the royal Danish ordinance of May 4, 1803, is renewed. So, no Danish pilots, or men acquaint-ed with the Danish straits and seas are allowed to serve

on board the belligerent Powers' vessels.

In the instructions for the commanders of the Danish guardships—frigates Thor (steamer), Thetis, Bellona, Nordenskjold; brigs Holgar Danske (steamer), Galathea, Flora, Mercurius, and Valkyrien—they are instructed to observe a strict neutrality, to protest against the taking of captured war or merchant vessels into Danish ports, but not to oppose it by force, and only to use force against privateers. The Danish territory is to be con-sidered to extend one Danish sea mile from the coast, except at Kronborg and the river Elbe, at Gluckstadt, where the distance is named as 3,000 ells, (6,000 feet.)

MONTENEGRO.

The Agram Gazette states that a courier from St. Petersburg had arrived, bearing positive orders for the Montenegrines to attack the Turkish province of Herregovina. Russian couriers are passing in rapid succession between Russia and Montenegro.

The Slave Trade.

OFINION OF THE ERITISH GOVERNMENT ON THE ACQUISITION OF CUBA BY THE UNITED STATES. In the House of Commons on the 4th inst.—

Sir G. Prenell moved an address to her Majesty for returns of all vessels, their names and tonnage, seized on suspicion of their being engaged in the slave trade, with the name of the captain and the ship that captured the same. from the first day of January, 1863; specifying the date with the first day of January, 1863; specifying the same from the first day of January, 1863; specifying the same period; and of her Majesty's chips and vessels employed on the coast of Cuba for the prevention of the slave trade, from the 28th day of July, 1853, (the last return.) to the latest dates. The House had appointed a committee last session to inquire into the amount paid by this country for the suppression of the slave trade, after obtaining very valuable evidence, came to the unanimous conclusion that Spain ought to be required, as far as possible, to carry out the treaties into which she had entered with this country for the suppression of the slave trade. The government of Brazil had already yielded to the representations made to them by her Majesty's government, and a very competent witness—a Brazilian—who was examined before the committee, stated that the suppression of this disgraceful traffic was as popular in Brazil as the question of the repeal of the csrn laws had been in this country. It was shown; however, before the committee, that the cannined before the committee, that the cannined before the slave trade was mainly attributable to its encouragement in the island of Cuba, for though the Captains-General of that island had professed to endeavor to carry out existing treaties, it was natorious that they had connived at the landing of slaves. It was stated by Captain Hamilton, one of the wincases examined before the committee that this was the time for her Majesty's government to take the Captain-General at his word, and to test his sincerify by keeping up the small na

Cuba to the United States, but simply suggested that if Spain, despite her solemn engagements to the contrary, persisted in allowing Cuba to be the focus of the slave trade, she could not call upon us to interfere might adopt for the acquisition of the island. He wished to guard almost distinctly from the expression of any opinion as to whether it would be just or right for America to buy Cuba, for he believed they were more likely to become pessessed of it by that means than any other; but he thought if they really attached so much importance to the suppression of the slave trade as they had always asserted, and as past experience had demonstrated they did, they would be guilty of great inconsistency if they were to offer to defend by their arms the right of Spain to that island. He could not imagine anything more calculated to make the Spainsh government persevere in the course she had always adopted with reference to the slave trade than to allow her to entertain a hope that we would interfere to prevent America from becoming possessed of the island of Cuba. (Hear, hear.) The Spanish government ought to be made to understand that by pursuing the policy she had chosen, disregarding, as she did, the doctrines of civilization and humanity by continuing the slave trade, she was fast losing the respect and sympathy of every nation of the divilized world, and preparing the way for some strong power to take possession of that island which she has so scandiously abused. The hon, baronet had said that slavery existed in the United States. That was true, but the slave trade did not exist there. (Hear, hear.) The United States had declared the slave trade to be piracy, and it was not quite candid to put that nation on a par with Spain in keeping up that odious traffic. (Hear, hear.) Without saying one word about the expediency of giving Cuba to the United States, or assisting that country to take possession of the island, he thought it would be greatly for the interests of humanity if the United States, or any other po

it was very long before the friends of the abolition of that traffic could carry the measure through Parliament.

Financial.

[From the London Times, April 5.]

London Monny Marker, Tuesday evening, April 4.—
The quotation of gold at Paris is about 3 per mille discount, (according to the last atriff,) which, at the English mint price of £3.17s. 10½d, per oz. for standard gold, gives an exchange of 25.09½; and, the exchange at Paris on London at short being 24.25, it follows that gold is about 0.58 per cent dearer in Paris than in London.

The course of exchange at New York on London for bills at 60 days sight is 109 per cent, and, the par of exchange between England and America being 109.23.40 per cent, it follows that the exchange is nominally 0.58 per cent against England. But, after making allowance for charges of transport and difference of interest, the present rate leaves no profit on the transmission of gold either way between the two countries.

Although the new intimation on the part of the Czar of a desire to negotiate through Prussia is now too late, and can only be regarded as another artifice to deceive the German Powers, and to check the vigor of France and England at the moment when he is preparing for a decisive blow, it contributed this morning to increase the upward tendency of the English funds. Consols, which left off yesterday at 86½, were first quoted 86½ to ½, and immediately advanced to 80½ to ½. From this there was a reaction to 86½, and again a recovery to 86½ to ½.

The intelligence of the unequivocal rupture between Turkey and Greece then brought in some sellers, and the quotation dropped to 86½, but at the official close of businers 86½ to ½, was the price for money, and 86½ for the account. At a later hour, owing to favorable advices from the Paris Bourse, there was a truther slight improvement, and transactions for the account took place at 85½ to ½, ex. div. for the opening; India stock, 220 to 223; India bonds, 12s. to 5s. discount; and Exchequer-bills, 2s. discount to 2s. premi

mium.

Foreign securities were steady, with a tendency in some cases to advance. An improvement of about 3 per cent took place in Russian Five per Cents, purchases having been made at \$9 and \$0, while the final quotation was 88 to 90. The Four-and-a-half per Cents left off at 75 to 77. The other bargains comprised—Brazilian Five per Cents, 80%, 91 and 92: the Five per Cents, new, 92; Mexican Three per Cents, 23%, % and % Feruvian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 54 Fortuguese four per Cents, 55; Spanish New Deferred, 17; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 54%, 54 and 54%; In off the Four per Cent Certificates, 82 and 82%. French scrip remains at 1½ discount. In Turkish scrip business is entirely suspended.

In the foreign exchanges this afternoon the rate upon Amsterdam was a trifle higher, while Hamburg showed a slight decline. With regard to other places there was no alteration of Importance, excepting in the case of St. Petersburg, bills upon which place were in demand, the rate being quoted 32 to 34.

The closing quotations from the Paris Bourse to-day showed an improvement of about three-quarters per cent. At Vienna, however, the tendency is towards a relapse from the favorable movement of the past few days, the funds yesterday having declined 1 per cent, while the exchange on London advanced nearly 3 per cent, the rate being 13.52.

Commercial Intelligence.

ANTHONY, DORR & CO.'S CHRCULAR.

LONDON, April 4, 1854.

The general features of the market since our last have

The general features of the market since our last have been depression and uncertainty.

The wearisome diplomatic negotiations relative to the pessession of Turkey, which have crippled the enterprise and the commerce of Europe 101 the past twelve months, and the commerce of Europe 101 the past twelve months, have at length ended, as we have long anticipated, in a declaration of war. This has produced a deep impression in remeasured circles. All appear auxious to ascertain the effect of this new change of circumstances, Eussia has been for a long time making her preparations, and from what we can gather, is likely to make a desperate effort to coerce the Torks, and for a time probably a successful one, as it will require some time for England and France to bring their troops into the field, and Russia will by that time have gained many advantages which will tend to prolong the war. The position of many of the continental Powers under this new state of affairs is not yet sufficiently developed to enable us to judge anything of the duration of the war. The present alliance of England and France is considered a strong point in favor of an early settlement.

There is within a few days more disposition to do business, and since the declaration of war there has been more confidence and less pressure for money. This is probably the effect of the check trade has received. The general opinion is that we shall now have a better state of affairs and lower rates of money, but the arguments

probably the effect of the check trade has received. The general opinion is that we shall now have a better state of affairs and lower rates of money, but the arguments upon which the press and public base that opinion are not satisfactory to us. The arrivals of bullion, the April dividends, and the check in trade, will undoubtedly assist to make money more plentiful in certain channels for a time, but there are many features which lead us to believe that the expected improvement will be but temporary, and that the tendency of mercantile affairs will be to renewed decreasion before the summer.

In our opinion, up to the end of the year 1853, trade had expanded throughout the world for the past ten years much faster than capital had accumulated; and, as regards England, large sums of money must be sent out of the country to carry on the war, principally in specie. Money will, under present circumstances, be diverted into new channels, and men must find new occupations, which causes a derangement of affairs for a time. At present, money is confined to few hands. There are many men who usually have means that are now without it, and they are generally of that class of men who patronize enterprise and aspeculation. There are still many enterprises in progress which require large sums of money to complete them, or to enable them to make a permanent stand, and there is little or no disposition amongst capitalists to encourage enterprise.

The wheat market has advanced 12s. from the lowest point two weeks ago.

The Australian news is, contrary to all anticipation,

The wheat market has advanced 12s from the lowest point two weeks ago.

The Australian news is, contrary to all anticipation, much in favor of the trade to that country. The exports of merchandise to Australia is for the past year about £15,000,000 sterling whilst there has been shipped against it upwards of £20,000,000 in gold alone.

The receipts of gold in England during the fortnight have been about £1,100,000; the exports about one-half that amount.

Produce of all descriptions maintains its value. Manchester fabrics are depressed.

Rallway bars have yielded somewhat in price, and there is more disposition to make sales. Time contracts with bond payments are less difficult of negotiation.

In American Securities we have little or no business to report.

the set of the set of

limited demand, is fully 1s. per quarter cheaper, 40s.pe quarter having been accepted for some white and yellow

quarter having been accepted for some white and yellor ex ship.

Liveroux, April 4, 1854.

We had a large attendance at this morning's marke but the advance noted above checked the demand, 4h amount of business transacted in either wheat or flour was moderate, and for consumption only. We quote the advance from the rates of Friday 1d. a 2d. per 70 lbs. on wheat, and 6d. per bbl. in flour.

Indian corn was rather more inquired for, and the show of samples being much less than was expected from the numerous arrivals, an advance of fully 1s. 6d. a 2s. per quarter was established.

Catineal still in good demand, and some further sales made at the above noted rates.

Oats in fair request at 1d. to 2d. per 45 lbs. advance. No change in Egyptian beans.

Weather extremely fair.

James M'Henney's Circular.

JAMES M'HENRY'S CIRCULAR.

PROUSTONS.—Bacon arrives freely, and to make a progress a desline of 1s. to 2s. is yielded. The consumptiondisappoints expectation. Beef and pork are dull.
At the decline last advised Landis neglected.
Tallow has recoded 2s. to 3s.
Cloversexto is unchanged.

Buransettes.—A further improvement in Flour hasbeen established, but the demand has slackened at the
datance. White has become very irregular, and must
but today the demand has slackened at the
datance. White has been level definitions of the color
corrow.—There has been level definitions of the cocided increase in business prices have become more
regular and steady. The sales yeaterday were 5,600bales, and to-day 4,000 baies: 1,000 bags in the two days
being for export. There has been a little more inquiry
in Manchester to-day, but the accumulation of stock in
the last month has made producers anxious sellers, evenat a reduction in prices.

EROW, SHIPLEY AND CO.'S CIRCULAR.

Liverson, and the day show the several of the color
steadiness in prices, the daily sales averaging 4,000 to5,000 bales.

Wheat has further advanced 2d per 70 lbs., and flour
1s. per bbl., which has rather checked the demand, while
Indian corn has given way Is. 6d, per quarter, with more
doing at the decline.

Superior Court.—Part First.

Refore Chief Justice Oakley.

The Plaintiff is the widow of James Owens, to whom showas publicly married in 1845, but secretly married to
him in 1833, as she now alloges. Jas. Owens sold the
land in question in 1836.

The father of the plaintiff, M. Van Deusen, of New York in
1830 or 34, and that in the following year Jas. Owens
told him they (plaintiff and he,) were married and living
in New York ine (Owens) did not with anything to be
some marriage of 1845 was given as presumptive evidence that no valid marriage previously existed.

The Court, in charging the jury, said that a woman
has a right to dower in all estate which has at any timo
bean the property of the hasband while they have been
married. On the 15th of July, 1836, Jame

morning, for the plaintiff.

Naval Intelligence.

The following officers have been ordered to the steamer Massachusetts, now fitting out at the Gosport Navy Yard--Lieut. Commanding, Richard W. Meade; Lieutenants, Ihomas M. Crossan and Edward A. Burnet. Acting Master, J. B. McCaulev. Purser, Jos. Bryon. Passed Midshipmen, A. A. Senmes. Jonathan Young and Dulany A. Young. Boatswain, Samuel Drew. Gunner, Thomas Latimer.

Assistant Surgeon S. Allen Engles has been ordered to the Philadelphia Navy Yard.

Passed Assistant Surgeon George H. Howell has been ordered to the Pensacola yard.

Passed Midshipmen George E. Morgan and N. H. Van Zandt have been ordered to the Observatory at Washington.

WHEAT IN SOUTHERN MICHIGAN.—Having lately WHEAT IN SOUTHERN MICHIGAN.—Having lately passed through a part of Southern Michigan, we are sorry to report that a portion of the winter wheat, from the combined effect of hard freezing and drouth, is in bad condition, and it may be that some of the fields are entirely killed. We are not, however, disposed to creak, for at the worst it is probable there will be a respectable crop, and the rain of last night and to day may bring it out much more than present appearance seems possible.—Toledo Republican.

Toledo Republican.

Richard C. Derby, who died last week at Philadelphia, left the following bequests to public charities in Boston: To the Boston Farm School, \$5,000; to the Boston Fernal Orphan Asylum, \$2,500; to Rev. John T. Sargent of Roston, for distribution among the poor, \$5,000. Mr. Derby was a native of Salem, and for the last few years of his life resided at Newport, R. I.

Weekly Report of Deaths the city and county of New York, from the 8th day of April to the 15th day of April, 1854. Men, 96; women, 68; boys, 168; girls, 128. Total, 460.

DISEASES.	
Abscess of the kidneys 1	Heart, disease of
Abscess of the kidneys 1	Hip, disease of
Abscess of the arm 1	Hooping cough
Apoplem 5	Inanition
Anoplexy, nervous	Influenza
Asphyxia 2 Atrophia 4	Inflammation of prain
Atrophia 4	Inflammation of bowels
Angina 1	Inflammation of bowels
Bleeding from lungs 1	Inflammation of heart
Burned or scalded 2	Inflammation of lungs
Bronchitis 6	Inflammation of stomach
Cancer of the womb 1	Inflammation of throat Inflammation of liver
Cancer of breast 1	Inflammation of liver
Cancer of lungs 1	Insanity, puerperal
Casualty 1	Intemperance
Convalty by fall	Killed or murdered, (by
Casualty by fall 1 Casualty by fall 1	shooting)
Cholera infantum 1	shooting) Killed or murdered by
Colle billions 1	stabbing
Consumption63	Kidneys, &c., disease of
Convulsions, infantile53	Liver, disease of
Convulsions, adult 2	Lues venerea
Convenience, additions, and	Malformation of heart
Croup	Marasmus, infantile
Congestion of lungs 3	Marasmus, adult
	Measles
Congestion of bowels 1	Mertification of bowels
Cyanosis 2	Malaria
Debinty, Intantile	Older
Debility, infantile 3 Debility, adult 4 Diarrhose 8 Drepay 6	Malaria Old age Pustule, malignant
Inarrhoe	Palsy
Dropay	Premature birth
Dropey in the head 25	Plourisy
Drowned 6	Parturition difficult
Dysentary	Rheemstism
Exceriation 1 Frysipeles 6	Scrofula
Frysipadio	Smallpox
Fever, puerperal	Sprue
Fever tembered 4	Stillborn
Fever, typhoid	Scaryy
Fores congestive 1	Softening of the brain
Fever, congestive 1 Fever, hectic 1	Teething
Fover, nervous 1	Unknown
Fever, declining 1	Section of the Party of the Control
	10.1
Under 1 year	40 to 50 years
1 to 2 years 56	50 to 60 years
2 to 5 years 54 5 to 10 years 16	do to to years
5 to 10 years 16	70 to 80 years
10 to 20 years 17	70 to 80 years 80 to 90 years 90 to 100 years
10 to 20 years	90 to 100 years
30 to 40 years 31	Unknown
United States324	NATIVITY.
United States 324	Holland
Ireland	Switzerundu
England	British Poss. in N. Am
Scotland 3	East Indies
Scotland 3 Germany 32	Unknown
France 3	
INSTITU	TIONS.
Hospital Bollevue14	Home of the Friendless